### Amusements Co-Night.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—8—" Semiramide."
BIJOU OPERA HOUSE—8—" Orpheus and Eurydice."
CASINO—8—" The Beggar Student."
DALY'S THEATRE—8—" Seven-Twenty-Eight."
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—8—" Francesco da Rimini."
HAYERLY'S COMEDY THEATRE—" LA Vie Parisienne,"
MADISON SQUARE THEATRE—8:30—"The Rajah."
NEW PARK THEAT E—8—" M'liss."
NEMO'S GARDEN—8—"The Pavements of Paris."
STAR THEATRE—8—" Richelieu."
THALIA THEATRE—2 and 8—" Afrikarelse."
THEATRE COMIQUE—8—" Coroldia's Aspirations."
UNION SQUARE THEATRE—8—" Storm Beaten."
WALLACK'S THEATRE—8—" Old Heads and Young Hearts." ACADEMY OF MUSIC-8-" Semiramide."

Hearls."

BD Avenue Theatre—S—" Planter's Wife."

BTH AVENUE THEATRE—S—" Peril."

14TH STREET THEATRE—S—" In Paradise."

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# New Dork Daily Tribune. FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JAN. 8.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-The Egyptian Ministry resigned yes-The disabled steamer Celtic was terday. spoken by the Bothnia. — Paul Taglioni is dead. — William Black, the novelist, is dangerously ill. \_\_\_\_ The remains of Commander De Long and his comrades have been escorted through Omsk.

Congress .- In the Senate a petition was presented from American artists in Rome asking for a repeal of the duties on works of art; several new bills were introduced and the report of the Committee on Rule was further considered. the House many bills were introduced, including the Buckner bill to prevent undue contraction; several resolutions of importance were introduced; the Speaker announced the appointment of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution.

DOMESTIC.—Governor Cleveland appointed Christopher C. Baldwin aqueduct commi yesterday. - Mr. Thurman writes a letter on the Ohio Senatorship fight, defending Pendleton and Ward, and denouncing "bosses," === The Chesapeake is like a polar sea, and oyster fisheries are checked = decision by the United States court forbids hydraulic mining in the Sacramento Valley. The widow of Captain Webbis at Suspension Bridge, attending to the re-interment of his remains. The Lake Shore road has been enjoined from giving the Standard Oil Company exceptional freight

CITY AND SUBURBAN.-No satisfactory information as to the movements of Charles Delmonico was obtained yesterday; a vague clew was discovered in Newark. \_\_\_\_ The ball of the 22d Regiment The Boards of Aldermen in this took place. = city and Brooklyn failed to organized; Mayor Low's message was made public, A Chinaman was found murdered in bia laundry - W. C. Prime was cross-examined further in the Fenardent libel case. - The judgment awarding \$12,500 for libel to Marie Prescott, the actress, was reversed, - The Lackawanna Railroad was cut off from carrying through California freight. —— A glove fight at Madison Square Garden was stopped by the police. : Important changes in the National Bank of the Republic were announced, \_\_\_\_ One man was seriously hurt by an accident on the Long Island Railroad. Gold value of the legal tender silver dollar (41210 grains), 85.51 cents. —— Stocks opened strong, but afterward weakened; they were unsettled and irregular and closed feverish.

THE WEATHER.-TEIBUNE local observations indicate warmer and clear weather, followed by increasing cloudiness and snow. Temperature yes terday: Highest, 22°; lowest, 7°; average,

This time it is Mr. Lewis M. Rutherford who has had the wisdom to act as his own executor; and Columbia College is his beneficiary. The gift which this active testator has thus bestowed betimes, consists of a set of valuable astronomical instrumens, which will be of great service to the college. It is safe to say that Mr. Rutherford will get more comfort out of this legacy than any of those which he leaves to be distributed after his will is opened.

The Celtic has been spoken again, and is still under sail for Queenstown. It is natural for those having friends on board her to be somewhat anxious, but there certainly is no sufficient reason for the great alarm which has been expressed. The passengers are getting rather more ocean scenery than they bargained for; but they probably will not mind their experience much - after it is over.

The painful mystery which surrounds the disappearance of Mr. Charles Delmonico still continues, and causes widespread concern. The manager of the famous restaurant was an exceedingly amiable and obliging man, who made many warm friends among people with whom he came in contact. It is impossible not to fear the worst under the sad circumstances of the case, but if the kind wishes of the entire community were of any avail, Mr. Delmonico would be speedily restored to his family.

There is evidently a growing feeling in Congress that it is about time to do something more than protest in a friendly way to France and Germany that the hog products of this country are not in any way dangerous to health, and therefore should not be excluded from their boundaries. Mr. Browne, of Indiana, introduced a bill in the House yesterday authorizing the President to retaliate on these nations by keeping out of the United States French and German wines and liquors. Certainly this Government has done all in its power to make the authorities at Paris and Berlin see that our exports are wholesome; and it is equally certain that M. Ferry and Prince Bismarck have shown a determination not to learn the truth. Retaliation is often a convincing argument, although it does savor a little of barbarism. Judging from recent consular reports, we could easily find an excuse to keep French wines out.

The Pacific-slope moral of the murder in

Chinaa he would not have been killed and robbed. But that painfully obvious inference of course should have no discouraging influence on the detectives. The crime calls loudly for the punishment of the murderer. There is no feeling here which holds a Chinaman's life cheap. It must be admitted that the case presents many difficulties to be removed. We have had so little experience in New-York with Chinese criminals that the authoritics will have trouble probably in finding out the murderer. They should act carefully, however, and not be too quick to fasten guilt on the first unfortunate Celestial who turns up near the scene of the

The Governor has made an excellent choice in filling the place on the Aqueduct Commission left vacant by the death of Mr. George W. Lane. Mr. Christopher C. Baldwin is a man well known and esteemed in this community. Although he has never held public office, his position as President of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, and his management of the large dry-goods house with which he is connected, are guarantees that he possesses, in a high degree, the abilities which a man needs who serves efficiently in a position on a board like the Aqueduct Commission. Mr. Baldwin is a Democrat, and has been Treasurer of the County Democracy organization for several years.

Among the opinions handed down in the Supreme Court yesterday was one declaring that the President of the United States did quite right in withholding from certain claimants amounts alleged to be due them under the awards of the International Mexican Claims Commission. Mr. Arthur decided, it seems, that the awards were obtained by fraud, and that payment should be withheld until after a new treaty relative to the matter was concluded between this country and Mexico. The Court says, in so many words, that "the discretion of the Executive Department cannot be controlled by the Judiciary." The decision proves once more the utter groundlessness of the fears, once so commonly expressed, that as the Judiciary decided as to the legality of the acts of the two other co-ordinate branches of the Government, the Judges of the Supreme Court would practically control the administration of affairs.

TO THE MAJORITY AT ALBANY. The Legislature reassembles this evening, and with the announcement of the standing committees will be ready for the discharge of its important duties. A few words to our Republican friends, who are in the majority in

both Senate and Assembly. It lies with you to make a record that will help mightily to carry New-York next fall for the Republican Presidential ticket. A short, wholesome, fruitful session, full of good works for the people and the despair of the lobby. will prove a weighty campaign document. He serves his party best who serves the people best. Yours is a great opportunity to advance the Republican cause not only in this State but in the Nation.

Why not a short session? There is no reason why all the work that ought to be done cannot be well done by the 20th of March, or, say, the 1st of April. But if there is to be a much earlier final adjournment than usual there must be harder work and fewer recesses than usual. It has come to be a habit for the Legislature to adjourn every week from Friday until Monday. Men engaged in other avocations get along comfortably with a semi-occasional breathing spell. Suppose this Legislature should cut down the number of recesses one-half ? Would not that amendment render it easy to transact all necessary business and get away from Albany before April ? The people are very fond of short sessions.

Let the measures of large public concern be promptly prepared and vigorously pushed. Every year a number of laws are enacted which \$1,500,000 or \$2,000,000 should be spent on are of small value to anybody and purely local them. Would the good people at the other in their character. These comparatively worth less bills consume the time that could be more profitably spent, stand in the way of legislation for the greatest number, and thus needlessly prolong the session. The Constitution prohibits the Legislature from passing certain kinds of "private or local" bills; but the evil is by no

means abated. A custom has gro vn up for members to introduce bills "by request." Those who do this would seem to labor under the idea that the use of that phrase absolves them from all responsibility for the bills covered by it. Many such bills are absurd, some are worse, and nearly all are crude and vague. It is a good custom to drop. A legislator ought not to bring forward any bill of which he is ashamed. Besides, it is cruel to committees to throw such truck upon

The committees on engrossed bills cannot be too vigilant. For obviously if a bill fails to be engrossed as passed, the intent of the majority may be brought to naught. There have been scandals connected with the engrossingroom the particulars of which are yet fresh in the public mind. It is a promising field for re-

We are sure the majority will receive these suggestions in the spirit with which they are offered. They are submitted because THE TRIBUNE desires to see this Legislature meet the high expectations which it has inspired, and because we desire to see New-York lead the Republican column in November.

POSSIBLE DEMOCRATIC SENATORS. By a coincidence the only Senatorial contests

now attracting the attention of the country are between Democrats-those in Kentucky and Ohio. In the former State, two eminent ex-Confederates, Senator Williams, the present incumbent, and Congressman Blackburn, are struggling for the prize. Senator Williams is chiefly remarkable for the fact that he fought at the battle of Cerro Gordo in the Mexican war. A year ago he attracted some attention by the declaration in the Senate that when the Republican party saved the Union and freed the slaves, its mission was ended-a remarkably frank admission that the Senator and most of his fellow-Democrats had been wrong on these great questions. General Williams's speech on the Civil Service Reform bill is also well remembered, in which he said "it might bother us a little coming in." Mr. Blackburn is remembered for a great many things, prominent among them being his announcement a few years ago that the Democratic party proposed to "sweep every vestige of war legislation from the statute books "-a programme which up to the present time has not been fulfilled. Behind these two stands as a possible compromise candidate Speaker Carlisle, who could apparently be elected without difficulty if he or Mr. Blackburn would but say the word. Mr. Carlisle is also talked of a good deal now as a free trade candidate for the Presidency, the argument being that the issue for 1884 has been practically fixed by his election as Speaker, and he is the most available man to represent it on the National ticket. This is a good illustration of how much success counts for in our politics, now holds. Mr. Gladstone has made an honest where sudden promotions are so common. If

caucus for Speaker he would probably have had to struggle hard to get a good committee. A much more significant and interesting con-

test, however, is that between Mr. Payne and Mr. Pendleton in Ohio, which will be decided by the caucus to-night. Both are men of high personal character, National reputation and marked ability, and it might be expected that the contest between them could be conducted on a higher plane than that of the ordinary scramble for an office. The fact is, however, that the fight is exceedingly bitter and badtempered, and each side is charging the other with corruption. The great argument used against Mr. Payne is that some of his relatives are connected with the Standard Oil Company; and the average Democrat dearly hates a corporation with which he doesn't happen to be connected. The great charge against Mr. Pendleton is that he is a Civil Service Reformer, and it is interesting to see how bitter the feeling of many Democrats is just because Mr. Pendleton fathered a bill which may prevent some of his party from getting clerkships, if a Democratic President shall ever be inaugurated. The sweeping denunciations of Mr. Pendleton for his share in the reform agitation of last winter show how far the Democratic party is from being reconciled to any measure to stop the abuses of patronage. One Democratic paper in Ohio says it is not " for Payne, the millionnaire, or for Payne, the relative of Standard Oil stockholders, but for Payne, whose Democracy was not learned in European academies, and subsequently confirmed in social relations with the British Minister at Washington; for Payne, whose head has not been turned with the buzzing of the Presidential bee, thereby un-Americanizing him into the originating, championing and passage of a bastard British Civil Service class law." There is a good deal more of the same sort. Mr. Pendleton is called an " aristocrat" and " Anglo-American"; he is also called, with terrible contemptuousness, "a lawyer." Likewise, "a class-grading American." It cannot be denied that Mr. Pendleton made a great political mistake when he offered and helped to pass the Civil Service law. That action gave his opponents their most powerful weapon. Whether he is defeated or not, the incident sheds a flood of light upon the spirit of the Democratic party, and should be a grave warning to Democrats with yearnings after better things.

MAYOR LOWS MESSAGE.

There are some points in Mayor Low's Message which interest the people of New-York almost as deeply as those of Brooklyn. New-Yorkers who ever have occasion to cross the Bridge will read with regret that Mr. Low is opposed to lower tolls, until it is certain that a reduction will not lessen the receipts. There will be a feeling of sympathy on this side of the East River when it is seen that Brooklyn, like her sister city, is forced to take steps to enlarge her water supply; but after all it is New-York far more than the metropolis of Long Island which stands in need of compassion. Over the river they want a hundred millions daily, or at east they want to have that amount available within a few years. A reasonable desire, and the outlay required to meet it will not be staggering. The Mayor talks of an expenditure of only \$4,500,000, and in the present condition of Brooklyn's municipal affairs the city will be pretty sure to get a fair dollar's worth for every dollar expended. Here our taxpayers are groaning in spirit at the \$20,000,000 which Hubert O. Thompson and his confederates are scheming to pile on our mountain of debt. That scheme may be defeated; but the future looks dark, when we see the waste of public money in our Board of Estimate and Apporionment, and note the apparent determination of our Democratic rulers to make our burdens is heavy as possible.

The sewers of Brooklyn need extensive improvements, and Mayor Low says that nd of the Bridge like to have us lend them Mr. Thompson and his partners, Richard A. Cunningham and Maurice B. Flynn, for a time? The three have had an extensive experience about sewers, and from careful observation we are led to believe that no place can be found too foul for them, either in the big political sewer whose mouth is at the City Hall or within the arches ander the streets. If there is a good fat contract or a portly \$999 order anywhere in the vicinity they will not fail to get hold of it through any excess of squeamishness. Would Brooklyn like to borrow them? There are few persons in New-York who could better

be spared. Mr. Low discusses the school question with a good deal of care and ability, and what he says has a direct application to this city as well as to Brooklyn. Both communities have felt the evils of overcrowded schools. The way in which New-York is attempting to overcome the difficulty is to give an extravagant Board of Education, whose administrative and supervisory staff is inordinately expensive for the amount of work accomplished, all the money it asks for. In Brooklyn they move more cwatiously. Mr. Low says that \$280,000 is about as large an amount as the Board of Education can wisely handle for building purposes in any one year. With what scorn would a New-York School Commissioner regard such a pitiful sum! Here the Board of Estimate and Apportionment has granted \$600,000 for new buildings and \$250,000 for sites. Mr. Low believes in making room in the low grades and in spending less money at the top until there are primary schools enough. There are thousands of thoughtful men and women in New-York and Brooklyn who will agree with him. But we suppose the New-York Board will go on raising salaries at the central office.

Some suggestions in the message as to excise matters are worthy of careful consideration. Mr. Low favors high licenses. If he found the ources of his political strength in the grogshops, as so many of the chief magistrates of this city have done, he might not venture to take this position. The Earthly Paradise may not be discovered on Columbia Heights, nor even in Clinton-ave., and Long Island politicians may not be of a breed much superior to that which is found elsewhere. But when we look across the East River and see a municipal government moving in well-ordered ways to well-considered results, the public good the genuine goal of its efforts, and then turn and gaze upon the wild scramble for spoils which disgraces the departments in the first city in America, we see that New-York may take lessons from Brooklyn with advantage. Brooklyn owes all she has gained to the diligent cultivation of honest, earnest public sentiment. The need for just that sort of work in New-York is simply incalculable.

# ENGLAND AND THE SOUDAN.

The British Cabinet has acted with prudence and discretion in revising its Egyptian policy. It has prolonged the period of military occupa tion indefinitely, assuring the Khedive that England will maintain the position which it i effort to redeem his public pledges and to com-Clinton-st. is that if Lu Ling had stayed in Mr. Carlisle had received a few votes less in the pass the withdrawal of the garrison, but he has

been baffled by the tendencies of Egyptian administration and by the catastrophe in the Soudan. The evacuation of the country probably will never again be seriously discussed in a Cabinet Council. Public sentiment in England, the necessities of a commercial empire and the logic of events are arrayed against the policy of withdrawal. Cairo is now recognized as the real geographical centre of the British Empire. Englishmen are unwilling to have the country through which passes the highway to India and Australia left to the caprices of Eastern duplicity and made one of the prizes of the lottery of European diplomacy. The garrison will remain as a pledge that Egypt is destined to become a dependency of the Crown. In postponing indefinitely the withdrawal of

the troops, the British Cabinet has discriminated sharply between Lower Egypt and the great African Empire conquered for Mehemet Ali and Ismail. The Khedive is informed that England will not lend assistance in any military operations conducted against El Mahdi either in Soudan or in the equatorial provinces. What it undertakes to do is to defend Lower Egypt against invasion from any quarter. Assouan and the First Cataract mark the frontier which the British Government consents to protect. This is the northern limit of the Soudan. To the south lies an immense territory stretching to the equator and the sources of the White Nile, for which England declines to accept any responsibility. The Khedive may employ his own troops in fantastic campaigns against El Mahdi, or may bargain with the Sultan for a Turkish expedition, but not one English soldier will be sent beyond Assouan. No attempt will be made by the army of occupation to retrieve the massacre of El Obeid, to relieve the Egyptian garrisons at Khartoum, Berbeis and Dongola, or to defend the Nile Valley above the First Cataract. The equatorial provinces, wherein Sir Samuel Baker and General Gordon labored to secure the suppression of the slave trade, will be left to their fate, and Lower Soudan, annexed by Mehemet Ali, will be at the mercy of the False Prophet, if he chooses to extend his conquests. The responsibility of England ends with the frontier of Lower Egypt. The vast empire beyond, extending as far as Lake Nyanza, is reduced to a vague geographical conception.

Sir Samuel Baker had advised that Abyssinia should be invited to occupy Massowah and to advance from the southeast in order to create diversion that would paralyze any rebellious movement of the desert Arabs. The British Cabinet will not allow itself to be drawn into any entanglements with the mountaineers of the Blue Nile. It has informed the King of Abyssinia that England will not approve of a march from Gallabat to Khartoum or of any invasion of the Soudan, and will resent any at tack upon the Egyptian troops. The Khedive is not to be embarrassed by an Abyssinian demonstration, if he undertakes to maintain his authority in the Soudan. At the same time he will be advised to withdraw his garrisons and to give up his shadowy empire. If he acquiesces in this policy and resists the temptations of Turkish greed and French intrigue, the English will have only one contingency to face. That is a victorious march of the False Prophet to Assouan; and that is a danger so remote that it scarcely deserves serious consideration.

### BACK IN TAMMANY HALL.

Our old friend, General John Cochrane, has returned to the Democratic party, and on Saturday evening was enthusiastically elected a member of the Gen eral Committee of Tammany Hall. It is rumored that he will soon celebrate his reconversion by making a speech. The report lacks confirmation, but there is nothing intrinsically improbable in it. General Cochrane has been reminded by an officion eporter that he made a speech in Tammany Hall everal years ago, and declared in it that he would vote for the devil incarnate if he was on the Fammany ticket." But the statesmanship of those days, remarked the General with an air of sadness was very different from that of our degenerate times, "Then Fernando Wood was running for Mayor, and Isaiah Rynders and I were making seeches on the same platform." Well, upon the shole we do not wonder that the General was ready to vote for the devil under those circum-

stances. As for his later career-we mean General Cochrane's-that, according to his own declaration, has always been directed by the principles of Webster, Calhonn, Fernando Wood and Captain Rynders. During the war the Republican party went over in a body to General Cochrane, and it ontinued to act with him up to the close of his term of office as Alderman of the XXIst District. Then the party went wrong, "I have not left the Republican party," says General Cochrane, "it has left me." This statement, we fear, is true; and ince our old friend has been left we do not know what better he could do than accept Mr. John Kelly's hospitality and step in out of the cold. The General and THE TRIBUNE used to work together very deasantly once upon a time; he is a good fellow in the main, honest, earnest, and with the best intentions even though he does believe that the Republican party has proved recreant to the princides of Captain Rynders; and we hope that Mr. Kelly's boys will treat him well, now that they have got him back.

# SLAVES AND HORSES.

The Georgia statesman who lately set up a denand for payment for Southern slaves out of the surplus revenue seems to have started a consider. able discussion, not all of which is unfavorable to his views. The Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser is deternined at least to have the satisfaction of arguing that President Lincoln had no right to free the

slaves. It frees its mind in this way:

It may have been a necessity: we have the authority of a time-honored maxim to the effect that "necessity knows no law," and to assert that the President of the United States had any constitutional, legal, or moral right to aboutsh slavery is to assert a self-evident absurdity. That President Arthur has just the same right to take the horses of the Illinois farmers that President Lincoln had to take the slaves of Southern men is a proposition that has no negative side. negative side.

Little evidences like these of the unchanged and inchangeable character of Southern sentiment on war issues have their uses.

It is reported that the thermometer stands 42 degrees below zero at Barre, Vt. That's certainly hilly. But Holman of Indiana says that the blood in which The Sun murdered his boom was a good deal colder than Barre.

Now comes the Reading Railroad, and informs all its employes who hold public office that they must resign their offices or leave the employ of the company. The notice is an honorable one. The company is not so foolish as to suppose that it will not be served with fidelity by those who receive its wages. But it may fairly be supposed unwilling to interfere, by its permanent influence over an employe, with the discharge of any duty to the publie. It does not want to own a member of the Legislature, nor to appear to own one, and very properly insists that its servants shall not take position which expose both the company and themselves to distrust. In New-Jersey, it appears, two members of the new Legislature and some School Trustees have to choose whether they will be employed by the public or by the company, and it is right that

In Maryland, it seems, a minister or preacher of the Gospel is ineligible to the Senate or House of

the Postmaster-General could not revive an order which one of his predecessors had revoked. It remains to be seen how long-lived the advantage of the lottery company will be. Congress should promptly amend the laws in the manner suggested in our Washington despatches vesterday, by removing the word "fraudulent," as applied to "lotteries," from the last section of the statutes in which it still sticks. It will not be in the power of the companies then to cite any section of the law in support of their claim that only such lotteries as can be shown to be "fraudulently" or dishonestly conducted can be deprived of the use of the mails. Representative Browne's proposed bills punishing any newspaper published in the District of Columbia, or in any Territory, which prints a lottery advertisement and any person who mails such a paper, is a step in the right direction. Washington is a hotbed of lottery-dealing, the great gathering there of persons with moderate incomes making a splendid field for the sharpers. General Gresham, who probably inspired these bills, has even given notice that Post Office clerks buying lottery tickets will be removed. As this is but a form of gambling, the Postmaster-General is merely doing what any employer would probably reserve the right to do under similar cir-

"For revenue only" is the motto which Th Washington Post puts at the head of its columns But the repetition of a perfectly well known fact is not exactly the province of a bright newspaper.

The high hopes that were entertained of the exploration into the Florida Everglades by The Times-Democrat of New-Orleans have been disappointed. It was believed that the interior portions of the supposed great swamp might be found to be found elevated and reclaimable, and so of value for farming purposes. It was also hoped that it would be found practicable to build a telegraph line from the cable on the west coast of Florida across to Jupiter Inlet on the eastern coast, where all vessels pass from the West Indies and the Gulf, and where their arrival could be telegraphed northward. The exploration, made with great labor in canoes over a distance of nearly 300 miles, shows that none of these expectations can be realized. The great swamp is a swamp and cannot be made anything else. The lands, if they can be called so, are worthless for any purpose of cultivation, and not even the proposed telegraph line can be set up and maintained. This will put at rest forever all the legends of generations past about luxuriant and fertile regions within the Everglades. They must be left to the Indians who still haunt them and have done so since the days of Osceola and the

General Cochrane gives as his reason for going back to Tammany Hall that the Republican party is one of protection, while he is in favor of revenue reform. The General has got into a party now that s in favor of revenue, as the tax-payers of New-York can testify, if not of reform. If Tammany were made up of men of equally good impulses, and of an equal number of good impulses, it would be a beneficent organization, fitted either for missionary work or the regeneration of the political heathen.

Some of the Aldermen in Syracuse consider them elves injured men because fault has been found with them for not being taxpayers. They ought to come to New-York and join our Board of Aldermen. Any taxpayer who gets in that body is certain to find himself in the minority, and to be "sat down" upon whenever he shows any sympathy for the people who pay taxes. In Syracuse the members of the Board of Aldermen paid altogether \$936 out of a total of \$638,937 raised in taxes in 1883. In New-York outside of the Republican minority, which has little influence in the Board, it is doubtful if the remaining members altogether contributed \$936 out of a tax levy of nearly \$29,000,000 in 1883. Any Democratic Alderman who would onsent to pay taxes in this city would be considered ineligible for re-election. In the majority of the districts the sole requirement for a Democratic Alderman is the ownership of a whiskey shop. A man who owns real estate or other taxable property stands no chance of securing Democratic favor, es pecially if he allows himself to be taxed.

With singular arithmetical wisdom, The Herald discovers that "if the present surplus is kept up" until 1907, "it will then amount to more \$1,400,000,000," whereas the bonds then to be redeemed will be only \$737,632,750. This is truly dreadful, and it should make everybody a free trader at once. The minor question how a withdrawal of \$1,400,000,000 from circulation may affect the business of the country, and consequently the revenue, or in what way the money, if not hoaded, is to be expended-that does not trouble truly arithmetical statesmen.

Assording to the vital statistics of the Board of Health the population of this city has increased ten per cent in three years, and is now 1,350,006. Another indication of this rapid growth in population is found in the traffic returns of the street railways, In 1880 the horse railways carried 148,968,369 passengers and the elevated roads 60,831,757 In 1883 the surface roads carried 175,994,523 passengers and the elevated roads 92,124,443, a total of 208,-189.606. The total increase in three years was over 58,000,000. For the five years from 1875 to 1880 the total increase was 43,000,000. The number of passengers now carried by the surface roads exceeds the number carried by them before the elevated roads were built, and the same is true of the omnibuses. It is clear that the population of the city is growing rapidly; and it is equally clear that to accommodate this enormous growth of travel during certain bonrs of the day there must be provided further means of transportation. Of course the travel increases in proportion to the facilities furnished. There are some portions of the city, particularly on the West Side, which are now very inadequately provided with means of transportation of any kind. When provision is made to meet that want no doubt millions of dollars' worth of property now lying unimproved will be built upon, and thus much will be added to its taxable value. The Rapid Transit Commission, which is now considering this subject, ought to be careful to see that the interests of the city are fully protected. The cable system, which has worked so well in San Francisco and Chicago, has strong advocates before the Commission. It is claimed that the expense of moving cars by cable is 40 per cent less than by animals. If so, fares should be placed proportionately lower. There ought to be no more valuable franchises given

# PERSONAL.

The Hon, Leopold Morse attributes his success ful financial career to the fact that he has never invested a dollar in speculative stocks. The Hon. David Sankey, who died on Saturday at

It was remarked in Philadelphia, on Saturday, that Secretary Lincoln, who then paid that city a short visit, was looking unusually thin and care-

Newcastle, Penn., age seventy-five years, was the father of ira D. Sankey, the evangelist.

Colonel J. I. Nevin, Editor of The Pittsburg Leader, after the war he was Editor of The Pittsburg Dispatch and then became connected with The Sanday Leader. He was one of the founders of The Evening Leader in

Ex-Senator John Pool, of North-Carolina, who labored hard to break up the Ka Klux Klan in the Southern States while in the Senate in 1869 and 1870, is making a moderate living practising law in Washington. The Senator did more, perhaps than any other Republican to build up and lead the Republican party to success in the Old North State after the war.

Mr. Matthew Arnold is said to have been much pleased with his visit to Richmond, finding society in the Virginia capital very agreeable. Philadel-

hood of Printing House Square every day. H dresses comfortably, but plainly, and is vigorous and healthy. A stranger would be more likely to take the ruddy-faced and jolly looking old man for a well-to-do butcher than for one of the wealthiest and shrewdest of New-York business men.

The recent snow-fall in Washington recalls to the mind of a Pittsburg Dispatch writer the experie ence of the Hon. Hamilton Fish, who, when Secretary of State, had a fine sleigh sent down there from New-York. The day it arrived there were ten inches of snow on the streets of Washington, and the stable-men worked half the night to get the sleigh ready for use next day. Before daylight the weather grew warmer, and by 10 in the morning all the snow was gone, and no more fell that winter. "Oh, well," said Mrs. Fish, "we'll use the sleigh next winter." But there was no snow next winter, and the handsome sleigh was finally sent back to New-York without ever having been used.

HAVANA, Jan. 7 .- Prince Henry started for the Bermudas on Saturday afternoon. He will thence go to the Azores, having abandoned his original intention to visit New-York.

#### TALKS ABOUT TOWN.

ALBANY ORGANIZATION.

Joseph Reere, Charity Commissioner, Brooklyn-It to generally understood here that the contest for Chairman of the Committee on Cities of the Senate lies between Albert Daggett and Frederick Gibbs, of New-York County. 1 understand that Daggett is supported by Dady and the Administration people generally.

#### RAILWAY NOTIONS AND SUITS.

Henry S. Little, President of the New-Jersey Central .-When I found the Central on my hands I soon saw that its future prosperity required it to connect with one of the great trunk lines. It could not go to the Delaware and Essex. Packer had built his Lehigh Valley road through to tide-water, and the only road left was the Philadelphia and Reading. It is our natural ally, and the lease will be of great benefit to both. President Gowen is one of the most straightforward men I ever knew, and one of the ablest. The way he handled Conkling in the Dinsmore suit was masterly. I once thought Conkling a superior man, though I disagreed with him politically, but his course in badgering a deaf witness let in a new light on his character and disabused me of my admiration

### IRISH WRONGS-REMINISCENCE OF AN OLD

TRIAL. James Redpath.-It is really amazing what ignorance the American papers display regarding Irish affairs and Ireland's wrongs. There is not a day that I do not find the most glaring blunders in regard to the issues and facts of the struggle going on there

. . . I believe I have not seen you since the Tilton-Beecher trial. No: Tilton and Moulton have not quarelled, as I understand; but they have drifted apart and are no longer familiars. I think Tilton used Moulton in that matter to threaten Beecher, but Moulton was fascinated by Mr. Beecher, whom he at once recognized as a greater man in every respect than bis familiar, Tilton, was. I have doubts at times of the sinerity of Moulton in his actions in that matter. Mr. Moulton is a man who affects to be a diplomat and he courts the acquaintance of popular men, great or otherwise. He dotes on diplomacy. He is a perfect Boswell without the ability of Dr. Johnson's admirer.

#### A LITTLE POLITICAL SCHEME.

Manning Freeman, ex-Member of the New-Jersey Assem-bly.—Do t know who paid for the dinner at the Metro pol itan Hotel! To be sure i do. It was "Staff." Wouldn't there have been a lively time when he came into the room if Abbett had happened to be there! Abbett would have opened his batteries on Little at once, and there wouldn't have been five men at the dinner table. Was is a scheme of the State House Circle to get ahead of Abbett in the affections of the members! Of course it

#### THE CHARITY BALL RECEIPTS.

General Lloyd Aspinwall .- The Charity Ball of this year was the most successful pecuniarily that the society has ever given. Before the doors were opened or one return of sales of single tickets had been made, I had \$1,200 in eash over and above all expenses. This was obtained from the sale of boxes and privileges. The sale of single admissions will probably foot up \$8,000 or \$10,000, leaving the society giving the ball from \$10,000 to \$12,000 net profits. The gross receipts on former occasions have been more than the latter sum, but the net profits to be expended in charity have never been so great as they were this year.

### GENERAL NOTES.

Few cities of 6,000 inhabitants have ever enloyed the excitement of a deer-hunt through their prin cipal streets, but such a spectacle recently enlivened Tacoma, the western terminus of the Northern Pacific Railroad. The graceful young creature that provided this Rauroad. The graceful young creature that provided this novel entertainment was first observed capering about with great apparent satisfaction near the Halstead Hotel. The yelp of a hound, however, soon disturbed its diversions, and it darted down the street pursued by a rapidly increasing swarm of men and boys, who after a score of wild shots finally achieved the glory of slaughtering it.

After complete reconstruction and enlargeent by the original builders, the famous Westn organ has been replaced in the Abbey. The old site is again used, but the two main structures are almost twice again used, but the two main structures are almost twice their original height, rising nearly to the crowns of the arches. This is said to be a great improvement, architecturally and acoustically. Though the old pipes have been retained as far as possible, the instrument is in most respects practically a new one. Designs for fine ornamental cases for the organ have been accepted, but the Chapter has such scanty funds at its disposal at present that they cannot be made without public contributions, which are accordingly solicited.

A commercial college student in Providence. R. L. is charged with defrauding a poor half-blind old man who had moved his furniture by paying him with one of the worthless five dollar bills used in the college to linstrate the practices of trade and finance. Subsequently the victim tendered the bill innocently at several shops, from more than one of which he was unceremonshops, from more than one or which he was unceremon-lously kicked out. It is said that the student is known to the police, but that he will not be prosecuted in case he makes ample amends. He will be luckler than he de-serves to be if he escapes as easily as that, for the Gov-ernment as well as the individual sufferer by his trickery is interested in his case.

The idea of utilizing for the benefit of charity such worthless objects as the cut-off ends of cigars, old postage stamps, tinfoll from the neeks of bottles, etc. originated with a Geman publisher, who was anxious to raise a sum of money for the erection of an orphan asylum-The German Imperial Alms Guild, founded upon this idea about three years ago, has now 18,000 branches with between 400,000 and 500,000 members, and its income, which last year amounted to more than \$25,000, supports which has year another cosh Germany containing one hundred boys. There is scarcely a more familiar sight in Germany than the collection boxes of this guild, an account of whose operations has appeared before in This Trimuse, and whose membership and support are growing so rapidly that it is likely to become one of the most important, as it is now one of the most interesting, charitable institutions in the world.

A recent report to the State Department by Mr. Du Verge, United States Consul at St. Paul de Loando, on the west coast of Africa, thus describes the urial of a native chief: " For three months the corpse is kept above the ground, sitting in a chair, and da loped in new pieces of cloth, which are stolen during the night by his former subjects. After this lapse of time he is deposited in his grave, two grown-up slaves being decapitated and their bodies being interred with him, as well as a boy and girl, both alive, the former holding the soba's pipe and the latter a vessel with water.
I have never been an eye-witness to this and though it is officially contradicted. I firm soba's pipe and the latter a vessel with water. Although I have never been an eye-witness to this barbarism, and though it is officially contradicted, I firmly believe that it is still practised. Whatever furmovable goods, houses, etc., belong to the deceased are allowed to fall to run, white all movable goods are stolen by his subjects immediately after death. For a whole year, the spirit of the deceased is supposed to reign, his successor having no power whatever; the whole kimpdom or tribe remains, therefore, in a state of amarchy. This custom impedes, to a great extent, the prosperity of the native tribes, as whatever one chief may have done for his people his successor is obliged to annihilate."

# INCIDENTS IN SOCIETY.

A handsome private ball was given last whose death has just been announced, served with distinction throughout the war as an officer of house, No. 107 East Sixteenth-st. The two large draw-Pennsylvania volunteer troops. For two years ing-rooms on the second floor were decorated with plants and flowers. The musicians were stationed in the half. Mrs. Gibert wore a robe of black velvet, point lace and tiamonds. Mrs. Hugo Fritsch was attired in white silk, and the Misses Gibert in white and blue silk respectively. The german was led by William Parsons, dancing with Miss Gibert, and about one hundred couples participated. The company numbered about 400. Among them were Mrs. Astor, Lispenard Stewart, the Misses Yznaga, the Misses Webb, Mrs. Johnston, Miss Swan, Miss Otis, Miss Turnure, Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Bronson, Mr. and Mrs. William Jay, Miss Emmet, Center Hitchcock, Creighton Webb, Mr. Winton, Mr. and Mrs. Pierre Lorillard, Mr. and Mrs. Havemeyer, Mrs. S. S. Howland, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Draper, Miss Draper, Ward McAllister, Miss Mc-Allister, Mrs. Stephen Van Rensselaer, Miss Van Rensselaer, Mr. and Mrs. John Kean, Mr. and Mrs. Emclen permitted to take the oath upon evidence that he had never been ordained. It must be confessed that a Democratic Legislature might find a member who had undertaken to preach the Gospel a rather inconvenient associate.

The defeat of the Government in the Louisiana lottery case was only upon the technical point that